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UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

SAINT LOUIS, 1904.

Commemorating Acquisition of Louisiana Territory,
1803.

INFORMATION CONCERNING
ADMISSION OF EXHIBITS FREE OF DUTY,
INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE OF LIVING ANIMALS,
ISSUING OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, AND
THE LAW OF COPYRIGHTS.

SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A., MARCH, 1903.

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The information following is issued for the information of persons who intend to become exhibitors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. It presents the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the privileges of entry free of duty, accorded to exhibits from foreign countries, the regulation prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the inspection, quarantine, and certification of living animals imported for exhibitors, and a resume of the Laws of the United States relating to Patents for inventions, the registry of Trade Marks, and concerning Copyrights.

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REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, CONCERNING THE PRIVILEGE OF ENTRY FREE OF DUTY ACCORDED TO EXHIBITS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES :

The act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri," was approved by the President on March 3rd, 1901, and sections 10 and 22 thereof are published for the information and guidance of whom it may concern:

Sec. 10. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the Exposition to sell, for delivery at the close thereof, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on the grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the person who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

Sec. 22. That no citizen of any foreign country shall be held liable for the infringement of any patent granted by the United States, or for any trade-mark or label registered in the United States, where the act complained of is or shall be performed in connection with the exhibition of any article or thing at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The following regulations have been prescribed to carry the provisions of said act into effect, viz:

I. LABELS AND MARKS.—In order to secure the privileges of free entry above accorded, every package destined for the Exposition should have affixed to it by the foreign shipper one or more labels. This label should

be about 8 by 12 inches in size, and should bear across the face, in plain letters, the inscription, "Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co."

All packages should be plainly marked as follows:

1. The President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
2. Name of consignee or agent at the port of first arrival in the United States.
3. The shipping marks and numbers.
4. Name and address of the exhibitor.

II. INVOICE.—Every exhibit should be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate, which shall show the name of the exhibitor, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a description of their contents, and a declaration of the quantity and the market value of each separate kind thereof in the country of production. This invoice should be signed by the exhibitor, but will require no further verification. One of the invoices will be transmitted by mail to the surveyor of customs at St. Louis, and the other to the consignee of the goods at the port of first arrival.

III. FORWARDING AGENTS.—As a matter of convenience, it is recommended that all packages intended for the Exposition shall be consigned to an agent, or forwarder, or commissioner, at the port of first arrival, who will attend to customs business incident to the transfer of packages from the importing vessel to a bonded route for transportation to St. Louis.

IV. BONDED TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.—The names of duly bonded companies will be furnished by collectors of customs at the ports of arrival. The goods may be transported to St. Louis by companies duly bonded for the carriage of either appraised or unappraised merchandise. Examination and appraisal of exhibits at the port of original entry are hereby waived.

V. INVOICES.—The consignee of the merchandise at the first port of arrival must present at the custom-house the invoice above described, with a bill of lading and an entry in duplicate made out upon the special form to be prescribed for this purpose by the Treasury Department, which will show the name of the foreign shipper or owner, the name of the importing vessel, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a statement of the nature of their contents and of their foreign value, as declared in the invoice. The entry must also indicate the bonded route by which the goods are to be transported to St. Louis, and must be signed by the consignee. No other declaration will be required. The consolidation of different shipments on one entry will not be allowed; such practice having obtained in regard to previous Expositions has proved to be a fruitful source of confusion. Each entry will comprise, therefore, the consignment of a single exhibit only. The goods will be consigned, on the customs entry, to "Surveyor of Customs, St. Louis," and there need be no computation of duties upon this entry, but the amount charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be double the invoice value.

VI. PERMITS.—The collector will thereupon issue a special permit bearing the words "Louisiana Purchase Exposition," authorizing the transfer of the goods from the ship to the bonded railroad for transportation to St. Louis, and will record and file one of the entries in his office, and send the other by mail, with the invoice, to the surveyor at St. Louis.

VII. The permit will be taken by the agent or consignee to the inspector on board the importing vessel, who will thereupon send the goods, by a cartman duly licensed, to be delivered under the supervision of a customs officer to the transportation company.

VIII. MANIFESTS.—The consignee will also prepare a manifest of the goods, which, after being duly certified, will be handed to the conductor of the car containing the same, and a duplicate copy must be sent by mail to the surveyor of customs at St. Louis. Upon the arrival at St. Louis of any car containing such articles, the conductor or agent of the railroad company will report such arrival by the presentation of the manifest to the customs officer designated to receive it, who will compare the same with the copy received by mail, and superintend the opening of the car, taking care to identify the packages by marks and numbers, as described in the manifest.

IX. These regulations will also apply to goods sent to the Exposition from foreign contiguous territory. All articles except live stock destined for the Exposition arriving from Canada or Mexico, on through cars, under consular seal, should be consigned by the foreign shipper to the "Surveyor of Customs, St. Louis."

X. BONDED WAREHOUSES.—The buildings and spaces set apart for the purposes of the Exposition have been constituted "constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein under the supervision of the customs officers, and which have been specially imported for exhibition therein, will be treated the same as merchandise in bond. No warehouse entry will be required at St. Louis in order to obtain entrance for such goods, but the latter will be kept under customs supervision, in accordance with the general regulations governing merchandise in bonded warehouses.

XI. SALES.—Under the act establishing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, sales are permitted during its continuance, but delivery of goods sold is to be withheld until the close of the Fair. The enforcement of this latter restriction devolves properly upon the Exposition authorities, who, being in control of the local police, are responsible for the protection of the exhibits. When the duties have been received by the surveyor upon the merchandise contained in any exhibit, he will regard such exhibit as released from customs control, except so far as concerns the supervision necessary to secure export with refund of duty.

XII. RE-EXPORT.—At the close of the Exposition all goods intended for exportation will be transported in bond to the seaboard or exterior port,

and exported therefrom under the general regulations for immediate export in bond, as modified by special regulations to be in due time provided.

XIII. WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.—Any merchandise imported by an exhibitor in excess of the articles duly installed as exhibits will be placed and retained in a storage warehouse at the expense of the importer until duly entered for payment of duty or exportation. Withdrawals of merchandise stored under these conditions, if made for the purpose of placing the same within the Exposition, will be treated under the provisions for entry on arrival at first port of entry, and no duty will be required to be paid. Such merchandise should be delivered at the Exposition in charge of a customs officer.

Goods which have been imported by exhibitors in excess of those used as exhibits, and stored on their account, may be withdrawn at any time for consumption on payment of duty and charges. Whenever duty paid goods of this class shall be exported without having left the custody of the collector, the duty paid thereon, less 1 per cent., will be refunded, provided the duty paid on any such exported package shall have amounted to \$50. Exhibits entered for exportation without payment of duty are not subject to appraisement.

XIV. THEATRICAL EQUIPMENT.—Articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions for temporary use may be entered free of duty upon the filing of satisfactory bonds for their export within six months after such importation, as provided for in paragraph 645 of the tariff act of July 24th, 1897.

XV. It should be distinctly understood that the United States is not liable for any loss, casualty, or injury to the merchandise imported as exhibits, nor for any debt, contract, or expense incident to the transportation, care, or treatment of such merchandise.

XVI. All entries, invoices, permits, abstracts and reports relating to merchandise imported under the act of March 3rd, 1901, should be separately made, and should be stamped with the words "Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

XVII. Additional special regulations will be provided in due time covering the withdrawal of exhibits for consumption, transportation, or exportation at the close of the Exposition.

XVIII. The privileges granted by virtue of the regulations here described are intended solely for the benefit of exhibitors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and with the view of relieving them, so far as practicable, of delays and vexations in connection with the customs business pertaining to their importations.

XIX. EVASION OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.—Any attempt to take advantage of these regulations in order to evade the tariff laws of the United States will subject the offender to all the penalties prescribed by those laws, including confiscation of goods and fine and imprisonment.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE ENTRY OF LIVE STOCK.

The following rules have been issued as to the entry of animals imported for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo.:

1. Entry will be made at the custom-house according to the forms prescribed.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS.—Accompanying the prescribed invoice, there will be filed with the surveyor such a description of each animal by distinguishing marks and characteristics as shall serve to identify the same when withdrawn from the Exposition for sale or export.

III. WHEN MADE IN ADVANCE.—In order to avoid any risk from delay, entry of such animals may be made and completed in advance of the arrival of the vessel of importation, except that the permit will be withheld by the collector for delivery to the importer or his agent on the announcement of such arrival.

IV. GOVERNMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY OF ANIMALS.—The Government will not be responsible for the security or safe-keeping of such animals. The transfer to the transportation line will be made under the supervision of the collector at the port of arrival.

V. On arrival at the Exposition, the animals will be subject to such disposition as may be agreed upon between the authorities of the Exposition and the surveyor of customs.

VI. WITHDRAWAL OF ANIMALS.—So far as applicable, the above general regulations under the act will govern importations of such animals, and at the close of the Exposition imported animals on exhibition may be withdrawn for consumption, transportation in bond, or exportation, under articles 12 and 13 of these regulations, but animals not so withdrawn will be sold at auction, and the proceeds, after deducting duties and charges, will be held subject to the order of the owner or importer.

VII. The regulations of the Department of Agriculture of December 28th, 1899, promulgated by the Department of the Treasury on February 16th, 1900, (T. D. 22014), will govern generally as to the importation of neat cattle, sheep and other ruminants, and swine, except that the requirement of tuberculin test, and the quarantine of one week required for cattle imported from Canada which are not provided with a certificate of tuberculin test, will be waived. Should such cattle be sold and remain in the United States at the close of the Exposition, a tuberculin test will be required before they are released.

VIII. APPLICATION.—Any person contemplating the exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of neat cattle of Canadian origin must make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for a permit to import animals for that purpose. Said application must give the number of animals and a

description of each, covering breed, registration number, and state at which of the ports hereinafter named said animals are to be imported, and the names of the railroads by which and over which said animals are to be transported to the city of St. Louis. Said application must be accompanied by a certificate from a veterinary inspector of the Dominion of Canada where said cattle are located, affirming that no contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest has existed in said district for the past year; also that the cattle have been examined by said veterinarian and are free from contagious diseases, including tuberculosis.

IX. PERMITS.—The Secretary of Agriculture, upon receiving an application as above provided, will issue a permit for the importation of neat cattle of Canadian origin to be exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and excepting said cattle from the quarantine of ninety days upon condition that these regulations are strictly complied with.

X. CATTLE MUST BE SHIPPED ON DISINFECTED CARS.—The said cattle must be loaded at point of shipment into clean and disinfected cars for transport to the United States, and a certificate from the railroad agent must accompany said cars showing that the same were duly cleaned and disinfected in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

XI. CATTLE TO HAVE PROPER FOOD, WATER, SPACE AND REST.—All Canadian cattle entering the United States for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition must be loaded and shipped in cars in which they can have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, said cattle are not to be unloaded until they reach the Exposition grounds at St. Louis, but can not be so shipped under the immediate-transportation act.

XII. QUARANTINE STATION.—All cattle coming under the provisions of these regulations must be entered at designated quarantine stations, and on their arrival at either of said ports the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at said port will countersign the permit herein provided for and allow the cattle, if free from disease, to proceed to St. Louis, subject to a veterinary inspection at that point.

XIII. WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.—The importation of wild animals and birds for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, under the act of May 25th, 1900, should be governed by the regulations of the Department of June 28th, 1900 (T. D. 22316).

ADMISSION OF CANADIAN ANIMALS FOR EXHIBITION.

The following special order (B. A. I. 104) dated March 9th, 1903, providing for the importation of Canadian animals for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., has been issued by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture for the guidance of collectors and other officers of the customs, viz:

"It is hereby ordered, That Canadian animals, including horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, may be imported into the United States for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, provided they are accompanied by a certificate of a Canadian official veterinarian stating that such animals are free from any contagious or infectious diseases, and have not been exposed to the contagion of such diseases affecting each particular species for a period of three months preceding the date of shipment. All such animals must be loaded at point of shipment in Canada into clean and disinfected cars for transportation to the United States, and a certificate from the railroad agent must accompany said cars showing that they were duly cleaned and disinfected in the manner described in the regulations of this Department. Such animals must be entered at one of the designated animal quarantine stations, (principal stations at St. Albans, Vt., Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Port Huron, Mich.) and on their arrival the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at said station will countersign the official veterinary certificate (or permit in the case of cattle) herein provided for and allow the animals, if found free from disease, to proceed to St. Louis, subject to veterinary inspection at that point. All such Canadian animals must be loaded and shipped in cars in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, and must not be unloaded in any public stock yards or other point until they reach the Exposition grounds at St. Louis.

Any person contemplating the importation of neat cattle from Canada must make application to this Department for a permit to import the cattle for that purpose; said application must give the number of cattle and a description of each, covering breed, registration number, and state at what point the cattle are to be imported, the names of the railroads by which and over which said cattle are to be transported to the city of St. Louis. This application must be accompanied by a certificate from a Canadian official veterinarian stating that no contagious disease affecting cattle, excepting tuberculosis and actinomycosis, has existed in the district in which such cattle have been kept for the past year, and that the cattle have been examined by him and are free from contagious diseases.

"The cattle of Canadian origin which are not sold to remain in the United States must be immediately returned to Canada at the close of the Exposition. All such cattle that are to remain in the United States must be tested with tuberculin by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and will not be allowed shipment to destination in the United States unless such test shows them to be free from tuberculosis."

(Signed.)

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

ADMISSION OF ANIMALS OTHER THAN CANADIAN FOR EXHIBITION.

The following special order (B. A. I. 105), dated March 9, 1903, providing for the importation of animals (other than Canadian) for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., has been issued by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture for the guidance of collectors and other officers of the customs, viz:

"It is hereby ordered, That horses from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe may be imported into the United States for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, provided they pass a veterinary inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the port of entry.

"It is further ordered, That the quarantine period for cattle imported for this Exposition from Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands shall be sixty days counting from the date of shipment. The period of quarantine for sheep, other ruminants, and swine, shipped from the above countries, shall be fifteen days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry.

"Any person contemplating the importation of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, for exhibition at this Exposition must make application to this Department for a permit to import and quarantine said animals for that purpose. This application must state the number and kind of animals to be imported, the port from which shipped, and the probable date of shipment, and must further state the port at which said animals are to be landed and quarantined, and the approximate date of their arrival. The United States consuls will not give clearance papers or certificates for the shipment of animals from their districts unless the importer presents a duly signed permit, issued by this Department covering the shipment.

"The regulations of this Department, B. A. I., Order 56, dated December 28, 1899, will govern generally the care and supervision of such animals in their shipment from the port of entry to the animal quarantine station, and after arrival at such station. The certificates of health provided for in the above regulations will also be required for animals imported for this Exposition.

"All cattle covered by the provisions of this order may be imported without a tuberculin test, provided that after the expiration of the quarantine period they are shipped direct from the animal quarantine station to the Exposition grounds without unloading in any public stock yards or other point en route. After the close of the Exposition, however, if such cattle are to remain in the United States they must be tested with tuberculin by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and will not be allowed shipment to destination in the United States unless such test shows them to be free from tuberculosis."

(Signed.)

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE OF LIVING ANIMALS.

The regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture for the inspection and quarantine of horses, neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine imported into the United States are in part as follows: (B. A. I. Order 56), viz:

HORSES.

All horses imported into the United States from any part of the world, except as otherwise provided for countries of North America, shall be accompanied with a certificate from the local authority of the district in which said animals have been for one year next preceding the date of shipment, stating that no glanders and farcy, distemper, maladie du coit, or any other disease contagious to horses has existed in the said district for the past year. They shall also be required to pass a careful veterinary inspection at the port of entry.

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND OTHER RUMINANTS.

All cattle, sheep and other ruminants imported into the United States from any part of the world except as hereinafter provided for the countries of North America shall be accompanied with a certificate from the local authority of the district in which said animals have been for one year next preceding the date of shipment, stating that no contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, rinderpest, or any other disease contagious to cattle has existed in said district for the past year.

SWINE.

All swine imported into the United States from any part of the world, except as otherwise provided for the countries of North America, shall be accompanied with a certificate similar to the one required for cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, relating to the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, hog colera, swine plague, and erysipelas.

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT OF OWNER AND IMPORTER.

All such animals shall also be accompanied with an affidavit by the owner, stating that said animals have been in the district where purchased for one year next preceding date of sale, and that no contagious disease affecting the species of animals imported has existed among them nor among any animals of the kind with which they have come in contact, for one year last past, and that no inoculation has been practiced among said animals for

the past two years. Also by an affidavit from the importer or his agent supervising the shipment stating that they have not passed through any district infected with contagious diseases affecting said kind of animals; that they have not been exposed in any possible manner to the contagion of any of said contagious diseases, and that the animals, when not driven, have been shipped in clean and disinfected cars and vessels direct from the farm where purchased.

The foregoing certificate and affidavits must accompany said animals and be presented to the collector of customs at the port of entry and by him be delivered to the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry stationed at said port, to allow them to be imported into the United States.

ANIMALS.

The word "animals" when used in these regulations refers to and includes all or any of the following kinds: Horses, asses and mules; neat cattle, sheep and other ruminants; and swine. Under the word "horses" will be included asses and mules; and under the word "sheep" will be included all ruminants except cattle.

DISEASES.

The words "contagious diseases" when used in these regulations includes and applies to all or any of the following diseases: Glanders and farcy, *maladie du coit*, distemper, anthrax, contagious pleuropneumonia, Texas or splenic fever, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, variola, foot-rot, scab, hog cholera, swine plague, and erysipelas.

PERMITS FOR IMPORT ANIMALS.

Any person contemplating the importation of animals other than horses from any part of the world, except the countries of North and Central America, must first obtain from the Secretary of Agriculture two permits, one stating the number and kind of animals to be imported, the port and probable date of shipment, which entitle them to clearance papers on presentation to the American consul at said port of shipment; the other, stating the port at which said animals are to be landed and quarantined, and the approximate date of their arrival, and this will assure the reception of the number and kind specified therein at the port and quarantine station named, at the date prescribed for the arrival, or at any time during three weeks immediately following, after which the permit will be void. These permits shall in no case be available at any port other than the one mentioned therein. Permits must be in the name of the owner of, or agent for, any one lot of animals. A quarantine release will be given each owner for the number and kind of animals belonging to him which are discharged from quarantine, and this release will be a certificate of fulfillment of quar-

antine regulations. In case an importation of animals is owned by more than one person, a release will be issued to each owner covering the animals which belong to him. Permits will be issued to quarantine at such ports as the importer may elect, so far as facilities exist at such port, but in no case will permits for importation at any port be granted in excess of the accommodations of the Government quarantine station at such port. United States consuls should give clearance papers or certificates for animals from their districts intended for exportation to the United States only upon presentation of permits as above provided, with dates of probable arrival and destination corresponding with said permits, and in no case for a number in excess of that mentioned therein. When such shipments originate in the interior of a foreign country, these permits should be submitted to the consul of that district and through the forwarding agent to the consul at the port of embarkation.

RESUME OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE ISSUE OF PATENTS UPON INVENTIONS.

PATENTS UPON INVENTIONS.

United States Revised Statutes.

WHO MAY OBTAIN A PATENT.—Section 4886. Any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others before this invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or sale for more than two years prior to this application, unless the same is proven to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of the fees required by law, and other proceedings had, obtain a patent therefor.

PATENTS MAY BE ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Section 4887. No person otherwise entitled thereto shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent be declared invalid by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months, in cases within the provisions of section forty-eight hundred and eighty-six of the Revised Statutes, and four months in cases of designs, prior to the filing of the application in this country, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

An application for patent or discovery or for a design filed in this coun-

try by any person who has previously regularly filed an application for a patent for the same invention, discovery, or design, in a foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, shall have the same force and effect as the same application would have if filed in this country on the date on which the application for patent for the same invention, discovery, or design was first filed in such foreign country, provided the application in this country is filed within twelve months in cases within the provisions of section forty-eight hundred and eighty-six of the Revised Statutes, and within four months in cases of designs, from the earliest date on which any such foreign application was filed. But no patent shall be granted on an application for patent for an invention or discovery or design which has been patented or described in a printed publication in this or any foreign country more than two years before the date of the actual filing of the application in this country, or which had been in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to such filing.

APPLICATIONS, HOW MADE.—Section 4888. Before any inventor or discoverer shall receive a patent for his invention or discovery, he shall make application therefor in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, and shall file in the Patent Office a written description of the same, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he shall explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions; and he shall particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim shall be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

Section 4889 provides for filing of drawings by the inventor.

Section 4890. The inventor may be required to furnish specimens of the ingredients of a composition for which patent is desired.

Section 4891. Inventor to furnish a model when possible.

Section 4892. The applicant shall make oath of the originality of his invention. In a foreign country, this oath may be made before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be, whose authority shall be proved by certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

Section 4893. Application must be approved by examiners.

Section 4894. Applications must be completed and prepared for examination within two years after the filing thereof.

Section 4895. Patents may be granted to an assignee.

Section 4896. When and on what oath executor or administrator may obtain a patent.

Section 4897. Renewal of application in cases of failure to pay fees in season.

Section 4898. Patents assignable, and how assigned.

Section 4899. Persons purchasing inventions before application may use or sell their purchase.

Section 4900. Patented articles must be marked as such.

Section 4901. Penalty for marking falsely articles as patented.

CAVEAT :

Section 4902. Any person who makes any new invention or discovery and desires further time to mature the same, may, on payment of the fees required by law, file in the patent office a caveat setting forth the design thereof and of distinguishing characteristics and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention. Such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office and preserved in secrecy, and shall be operative for the term of one year from the filing thereof; and if the application is made within the year by any other person for a patent with which such caveat would in any manner interfere, the Commissioner shall deposit the description, specification, drawings, and model of such application in like manner in the confidential archives of the office and give notice by mail to the person by whom the caveat was filed. If such person desires to avail himself of his caveat he shall file his description, specifications, drawings and models within three months from the time of placing the notice in the postoffice at Washington, with the usual time required for transmitting it to the caveator added thereto, which time shall be endorsed on the notice.

PATENT FEES.

Section 4934.—

For filing each original application except for designs.....	\$15.00
On issuing each original patent, except for design cases.....	20.00
On filing each caveat.....	10.00
In case of designs, for 3 years, 6 months.....	10.00
“ for 7 years.....	15.00
“ for 14 years.....	30.00
On every application for reissue of patent.....	30.00
On filing each disclaimer.....	10.00
Application for extension of patent.....	50.00
On appeal from primary examiners to examiner-in-chief.....	10.00

On appeal from examiner-in-chief to Commissioner of Patents 20.00

For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney,
or other papers, 300 words or less than 1,000..... 1.00

Same over 300 words and less than 1,000..... 2.00

Same over 1,000 words..... 3.00

For drawings, reasonable cost of making them.

Copies of the laws and regulations of the Patent Office, in detail, may be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

RESUME OF THE LAWS RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Owners of trade marks used in commerce with foreign nations or with the Indian tribes, provided such owners shall be domiciled in the United States and located in any foreign country or Indian tribe, which by treaty, convention, or laws, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the exclusive use of any lawful trade mark, or who intend to adopt and use for exclusive use within the United States, may obtain registration of such trade marks by complying with the following requirements:

FIRST: By causing to be recorded in the Patent Office a statement specifying the name, domicile, location, and citizenship of the party applying, who desire the protection of the trade mark; the class of merchandise and the particular description of the goods comprised in such class, to which the particular trade mark has been or is intended to be appropriated; a description of the trade mark itself, with fac similes thereof, and a statement of the mode in which it has been or is intended to be applied and affixed to goods and the length of time during which the trade mark has been used.

SECOND: By making payment of a fee of \$25 and by complying with such regulations as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents.

Section 2. The application for a trade mark must be verified by the applicant making a written declaration, showing that he has a right to the use of said mark, and that no other party has a right to use a trade mark, colorably similar, and that the fac simile presented truly represents the trade mark sought to be protected.

Section 3. The time of the receipt of any such application shall be noted and recorded, but no alleged trade mark shall be registered unless the same shall appear to be lawfully used as such by the applicant in foreign commerce, or commerce with Indian tribes, as above mentioned or is within the provision of a treaty, convention, or declaration with a foreign power; or which is merely the name of a person, firm, or corporation unaccompanied

by a mark sufficient to distinguish it from the same name, nor which is identical with a trade mark owned by another and appropriate to the same class of merchandise, or which so nearly resembles such last mentioned trade mark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers.

Section 4. Time of receipt of trade mark for registration to be certified.

Section 5. A certificate of registry, registered as above prescribed, shall remain in force thirty years from date of such registration, except in cases where such trade mark is claimed for and applied to articles not manufactured in this country and in which it receives protection under the laws of any foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it shall cease to have any force in this country by virtue of this act at the same time that it becomes of no effect elsewhere. At any time during the six months prior to the expiration of the term of thirty years, such registration may be renewed in the same terms and for a like period, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents. The fee for such renewal shall be the same as for the original registration, and a certificate of such renewal shall be issued in the same manner as for the original registration; and such trade mark shall remain in force for a further term of thirty years.

Section 6. Provides a penalty for counterfeiting or colorably imitating a trade mark.

RESUME OF LAW CONCERNING COPYRIGHTS.

Section 4952. Revised Statutes of the United States.—The author, inventor, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary and of medals or designs intended to be perfected as works of fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of any such person shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending the same; and in case of dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. And authors or their assigns may reserve the right to dramatize or to translate any of their works for which copyright has been obtained under the laws of the United States.

Section 4953. Copyright shall be granted for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

Section 4954. The author, inventor, designer, if he be still living, or his widow or children, if he be dead, shall have the same exclusive right continued for the further term of fourteen years, upon recording the title of the

work or description of the article so secured a second time, and complying with all other regulations in regard to original copyrights, within six months from the expiration of the first term. And such person shall, within two months from the date of such renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more newspapers, printed in the United States for the space of four weeks.

Section 4955. Provides for assignments of copyrights and recording thereof.

Section 4956. No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall on or before the day of publication in this, or any foreign country deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C., or deposit in the mail addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C., two copies of such copyrighted articles, or in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model, or design for a work of fine arts, a photograph of the same. PROVIDED, That in the case of a book, photograph, chromo, or lithograph, the two copies of the same required to be delivered or deposited as above, shall be printed from the type set within the United States, or from plate matter made therefrom, or from negatives or drawngs on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers made therefrom.

Section 4957. Provides for form of record of a copyright.

Section 4958. The Librarian of Congress shall receive from the persons to whom the services designated are rendered, the following fees:

FIRST: For recording the title or description of any copyrighted article, fifty cents.

SECOND: For every copy under seal of such record actually given to the person claiming the copyright, or his assigns, fifty cents.

THIRD: For recording any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, fifty cents for every one hundred words.

FOURTH: For every copy of an assignment, ten cents for every hundred words.

Section 4959. The proprietor of every copyright article shall deliver at or forward by mail to the office of the Librarian of Congress, within ten days after its publication, two printed copies thereof, in the best edition issued, or description or photograph of such article as hereinbefore required, and a copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial changes shall be made.

Section 4960. Penalty for omission to obey previous section is \$25—to be recovered in an action for debt by the Librarian of Congress.

Section 4961. Requires Postmaster to give receipts.

Section 4962. Directs publication of notice of entry for copyright prescribed.

Section 4963. Provides penalty for false publication of notice of entry.

Section 4964. Provides penalty for violation of copyright.

Section 4965. Further provisions as to penalties for violation of copyright.

Section 4966. Penalty for violation of copyright of a dramatic composition.

Section 4967. Penalty for printing and publishing an author's manuscript without his consent.

Section 4968. Limitations of time within which action may be taken as to infringement of copyright.

FREE ENTRIES FOR EXHIBITORS.

The regulations and letters of instruction from the Department bore a uniform spirit of liberality toward foreign commissioners and exhibitors, who were regarded as, in a measure, invited guests of the nation.

Personal supplies for the use of foreign commissioners within the limits of the exposition were admitted free of duty on the grounds of international courtesy (letters March 13, 1893). Exhibitors were allowed to distribute free samples of their merchandise, as of no commercial value (letter April 13, 1893), and all printed matter in any way descriptive of exhibits or their connection with the exposition, business cards of exhibitors, etc., were on examination at once delivered on free permit without formal entry (letter of June 16, 1893).

Free permits were also given in cases of articles taken for the use of juries of awards and for goods that were consumed or destroyed in the process of exhibition, and receipts taken from jury of awards or report made by inspector of goods so taken or consumed.



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